

# Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

NO. 27.

**BILIOUSNESS**

Do you get up with a headache? Is there a bad taste in your mouth? Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through your body. What is the cause of all this trouble? Constipated bowels.

**Ayer's PILLS**

will give you prompt relief and certain cure. **Keep Your Blood Pure.** If you have neglected your case a long time, you had better take **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves. **Write the Doctor.** There may be something about your case you do not quite understand. Write the doctor freely to tell him how you are suffering. You will promptly receive the best medical advice. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**W. B. COUNCILL, JR.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Boone, N. C.

**W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.**  
Boone, N. C.  
Resident Physician Office on King Street north of Post Office.

**F. LOVILL, J. C. FLETCHER.**  
**LOVILL & FLETCHER.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
BOONE, N. C.

Special attention given to the collection of claims.

**DR. J. M. HOGSHEAD,**  
**Cancer Specialist,**  
**BANNER'S ELK, N. C.**  
No Knife; No Burning Out.  
Highest references and endorsements of prominent persons successfully treated in Va., Tenn. and N. C. Remember that there is no time too soon to get rid of a cancerous growth—no matter how small. Examination free, letters answered promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**NOTICE.**

North Carolina, Watauga county, in the Superior court. Spring term, 1899. Sarah Hockaday vs. Frank Hockaday. The defendant in the above entitled action, Frank Hockaday, will take notice that the plaintiff, Sarah Hockaday, has commenced an action in the Superior court as entitled above to obtain a divorce from said defendant, and whereas, it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that he is a non resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Watauga Democrat for six weeks commencing the said defendant to appear before the Judge of the Superior court on the fourth Monday after the first Monday in August, 1899, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, or the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint. June 15, '99.

**JOHN H. BINGHAM, C. S. C.**  
**W. R. LOVILL, Atty. for P'tif.**

**OPIMUM**  
and Whiskey  
cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.  
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**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

From our Regular Correspondent

Unless some of the shrewdest politicians in Washington are mistaken, the death-knell of Algerism was sounded when Gov. Pingree announced his deal with Alger to try to put the latter in to Senator McMillan's seat. Secretary Alger, who has just returned to Washington is said to be as mad as a hornet because Pingree gave out the deal before he was ready to have it made public. He wished to remain in the Cabinet and make as much use as possible of the many plums at the disposal of the War Department, before the deal got out. Now, friends of Senators McMillan and Burrows say that if Alger doesn't resign voluntarily, they have the means to compel Mr. McKinley to ask for his resignation. Some think Mr. McKinley will do that without any compulsion, not only because of his friendliness towards Senator McMillan, but because of his dislike for Pingree on account of his free criticisms on several occasions of McKinleyism. At any rate, everybody is again hoping that the end of Algerism in the War Department is near.

Hon. R. M. Finley, the popular Comptroller of the State of Texas, is enjoying a visit to Washington. Asked how things were in the Lone Star State, he said: "Texas is enjoying a fair share of prosperity. The crop prospects are fine, and there is a greater demand for our unimproved land than there has been for a long time. The next census will show that we have populated largely in excess of three million, which in intelligence, thrift and morality will vie with the citizenship of any state in the Union. Gov. Sayres is making a fine record, and his administration is popular with all classes. There is but little going on politically, and we will not have any excitement in that line until next year. The state is overwhelmingly for W. J. Bryan for President, and a solid delegation pledged to him will be sent to the next Democratic National Convention."

Judge Nash and Boss Hanna's man, Dick, were hobnobbing in Washington, when news of Gov. Bushnell's open attack upon Hanna, Nash and Dick, and his incidental attack upon Mr. McKinley reached them. They had intended to remain in Washington until Mr. McKinley returned, but all plans were at once abandoned, and they rushed back to Ohio to ascertain the extent of Bushnell's following in his open revolt against the Hanna machine. Private advices indicate that the revolt will be strong enough to give the state to the democrats, unless they put up a weak ticket, which is not likely.

If there isn't a job concealed in the erection of a private party of a building for the use of the Census Bureau,

the signs are all deceptive. From the day of his appointment, Director Merriam insisted that only a building large enough to put practically all the employes on the floor would answer. That shut out every existing building in Washington. Then there was talk of the Bureau erecting a temporary building upon Government property but the accounting officers of the Treasury ended that by deciding that no part of the appropriation for the Bureau could be used for such a purpose. Then the shadow of the job became visible. Offers were asked from owners of lots large enough to erect the sort of building required. The only one that suited Director Merriam was submitted by a man who became rich as well as familiar with jobs while holding office under the old government of the District of Columbia. It was accepted, and a lease made for five years, which is likely to be extended to seven or eight before the Census work is completed, at an annual rental of \$25,000. The ground upon which this building is to be erected has been used as a coal yard for years the rental hardly being enough to pay the taxes, and it is claimed that \$100,000 is to be spent in erecting the building. Even if that amount were expended, the lease will still be a very profitable one, when it is considered that money is going begging when the security is as good as this, at 4 per cent; but an expert who has seen the rough plan for the building says, it will not cost much, if any more than \$50,000.

Not a little surprise was expressed in Washington when it was learned that General Wood had for the time, if not absolutely and finally, declined the offer of \$30,000 a year made him by the Street Railway and Electric Light trust which has been buying up nearly all of the street railways and all of the electric companies of Washington, to become its President, and announced his early resumption of his duties as Military Governor of Santiago. Inasmuch as General Wood was fresh from a conference with Mr. McKinley when he made the announcement, it is inferred that he has received some definite promise of further preferment of some sort, if he will remain in the army. He is now a Brigadier General of Volunteers, but that pays less than one fifth of the salary offered him. His rank in the regular army is what it was when he was made Col. of the Rough Riders, that of Captain.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by druggists.

## NEW USES FOR CORN.

New York Sun.

Farmers in the corn belt may not be aware of the fact, but it is, nevertheless, true, that the manufacturers of the new smokeless powder promises to benefit them extensively. The British Government closed a contract last fall with the Standard Distilling Co., of Chicago, for the immediate delivery of 124,000 gallons of distilled spirits at Montreal, with an intimation that it would want 400,000 gallons more in a short time. The spirits ordered were for use in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The Japanese government has recently ordered 6,000 barrels of spirits for the same purpose, and has given notice of large future requirements. Our own government has already ordered 10,000 barrels and further orders will follow. Henceforth smokeless powder will be exclusively used in civil warfare, and in the manufacture of this powder distilled spirits play a prominent part, this opening up a new and extensive market for American corn.

In the light of these facts, the preparations of Great Britain and the constant rumors of a great European war take on local and personal interest to every Western corn grower. An extensive war among the great European nations would have a marked effect upon the market for spirits and for corn, as the whole world is to a large extent dependent upon America for this ingredient of smokeless powder, and this powder is a necessity in warfare. This use for corn, coupled with the foreign demand for cheap food article, which is increasing rapidly, assures the farmer a fair price for his staple; but other new demands of equal importance should not be overlooked. The number of articles of commerce that is now being made from corn has reached twenty-nine, and every particle of the grain is at present turned into some useful product. The glucose sugar refining companies alone manufacture this number of products and the number of bushels of corn consumed by these factories in the United States reach well into the millions.

The following is a list of the products now being manufactured from corn without the use of any other component material:

Mixing glucose, of three kinds, used by refiners of table syrups, brewers, leather manufacturers, jelly makers, fruit preserves and apothecaries.

Crystal glucose, of 4 kinds, used by manufacturing confectioners.

Grape sugar, of two kinds, used by brewers principally, and also by tanners.

Anhydron sugar used by ale and beer brewers and apothecaries.

Pearl starch, used by cotton and paper mills.

Refined grits, used in the place of brewer's grits; they are giving better results.

Flourine, used by mixers of flour without detriment, ex-

cept as to the feeling that a corn product is taking the place of a wheat product.

Four kinds dextrine, used by fine fabric makers, paper box makers, mucilage and glue maker, apothecaries and many industries requiring a strong adhesive agent.

Corn oil, used by table oil mixers, lubricating oil mixers, manufacturers, paint manufacturers, and many similar industries where vegetable oils are employed.

Corn oil cake gluten food, chop feed, and gluten meal, all cattle-feeding stuffs of a very high grade and capable of being scientifically fed with superior advantages.

Rubber substitute, a substitute for crude rubber and very extensively used. Corn germ the material from which the oil cakes are obtained.

British gum, a starch which makes a very adhesive medium, and is used by textile mills for running the colors, as well as by manufacturers who require a very strong adhesive medium that contains no trace of acid.

Granulated gum which competes with gum arabic, is used successfully in its place, and finds a ready preference by reason of the absence of any offensive odor.

Probably the most important in the above list of products is rubber substitute, the substance which the Chicago chemists have recently brought to perfection. This new rubber, made from the waste of ordinary yellow corn, will cheapen the price of rubber goods 25 per cent. Corn rubber must be combined with an equal quantity of Para rubber to give it general utility. Twenty chemists have been employed at the Chicago refinery for a year in bringing this new rubber to perfection. The great difficulty has been to make a product that would resist heat.

At last the chemists have developed a quality of corn rubber that will bend, stretch and show all the resiliency of the best Para, which is the standard of commerce in the manufacture of glucose part of the corn, about 5 per cent. could not be utilized. This waste is what will be transformed into the new substitute for rubber. Corn rubber has almost the same appearance as the ordinary reddish-brown India rubber. Oil of corn, from which principally the rubber is made, does not oxidize readily. Its tendency toward oxidation is one of the principal defects of India rubber. The chemists who have been working on corn rubber declares this to be an enormous advantage of the new product. Articles manufactured from it will always remain pliant and not crack. It is calculated that corn rubber can be sold at 6 cents a pound. It can be adapted to nearly all the uses to which ordinary rubber is put, from bicycle tires to linoleum.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by druggists.

**He Worked for the Public Good.**  
Dying, the Hon. Richard Parks Bland left his widow no silver dollars to live on, though millions of them have been coined under the Bland law.—New Orleans Picayune.

This is merely another way of stating that Mr. Bland's public life was devoted to the public good and that personal aggrandizement had no place in it. Mr. Bland leaves his family the heritage of an honest name and it is worth more than riches. Mr. Bland had "never learned the modern methods by which a public officer can in a few years become a millionaire on a small salary."

While not a statesman of the highest order of ability, Mr. Bland was a man of strict integrity and liberal views. He had no narrowness and no duplicity. When he was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1896, somebody, hearing the fact that his wife was a Catholic was being used against him, telegraphed Mr. Bland to ask about it. We have not the exact words of Mr. Bland's answer. It was substantially that while he was a Methodist he wished he had half as much religion as his pious Catholic wife. The telegram won the respect of liberal-minded men everywhere.—News and Observer.

A reciprocity treaty relating to the British West Indian Colony of Bermuda has been concluded, and the Bermuda Commission has left Washington for home with a draft of the treaty which is to be submitted to the Bermuda Legislature.

An exchange says that half the women who goes wrong do not intend to; they only wanted to see how near they could get without going wrong.

## NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me on the 14th of Feb. '97, by L. L. Greene and wife Mat tie J. Greene, to secure a certain promissory note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.) bearing even dates with said mortgage, which is duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Watauga county in book 'C', at page 113 of mortgages; and whereas, there still remains due and unpaid upon said note the sum of sixty dollars (\$60.00) together with the rest of these proceedings. Now, therefore, to satisfy the balance of said debt, I, L. A. Greene, will on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1899, at the the court house door in Boone between the hours of 12, M., and 3, p. m., proceed to sell to sell for cash in hand to the highest bidder lot No. 23, in the official plot of the town of Boone, on which there are two small houses, and also one other lot beginning on a chestnut tree in T. J. Coffey's line, and running thence west with said Coffey's line 20 poles to a stake, thence north 20° east 13 poles to a span ish oak, thence south 50° E. 18 poles to the beginning containing three fourths of an acre more or less, June 22, '99.

**L. A. GREENE Mortgagee.**

**CABOTIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*